REMARKS

Reconsideration of this application, as amended, is respectfully requested.

In the advisory action, the Examiner argues that as claim 11 does not recite any limitations regarding the pressure of the buffer chamber in relation to other chambers, our argument is beyond the scope of the claims.

However, with respect to obviousness, it is very important to consider the differences in the pressures. It is respectfully submitted that a person skilled in the art will, when comparing the different pressures, would come to the conclusion that the subject matter of claim 11 is not obvious.

The isolation chamber in Love has an extremely low pressure, does not have the same function as the buffer chamber according to the present invention. The isolation chamber of Love is used for providing an environment with virtually no gas in it.

Thus, the configuration of this isolation chamber is more complex than the configuration of the buffer chamber according to the invention; otherwise such a low pressure could not be obtained. Thus, an isolation chamber is not a buffer chamber.

Therefore, when considering the patentability of claim 11 with respect to non-obviousness, it is important to compare the difference pressures.

Furthermore, although Love discloses doors (e.g. door 44), the opening and closing is not disclosed. The Examiner thus only assumes that the doors are closed and opened and thus act as gates as described in the present invention; however, the opening and closing of gates is not disclosed by Love.

Additionally, the examiner has no evidence that the chambers are of the same size. A schematic drawing cannot show that the chambers are of the same size. It has been held that when a reference does not disclose that the drawings are to scale and is silent as to dimensions, arguments based on measurement of the drawing features are of little value. See *Hockerson-Halberstadt, Inc. v. Avia Group Int'l*, 222 F.3d 951, 956, 55 USPQ2d 1487, 1491 (Fed. Cir. 2000) (The disclosure gave no indication that the drawings were drawn to scale. "[I]t is well established that patent drawings do not define the precise proportions of the

elements and may not be relied on to show particular sizes if the specification is completely silent on the issue."). The Examiner has not alleged any disclosure of a scale for the drawings relied on for making the rejection, so the rejection must be withdrawn.

Additionally, there is no motivation for a person skilled in the art to combine Shinohara with Love, particularly with respect to the feature "for coating substrates which are greater than the modules". The question is not if the person skilled in the art wants to use a substrate larger than the transfer chamber or buffer chamber or a buffer chamber and transfer chamber that are of the same size as taught by Shinohara in the process of Love, as pointed out by the Examiner. The only question is if the Examiner has shown that the prior art suggested such a combination. The Examiner acknowledges that Love does not disclose this feature, nor does the Examiner allege that Shinohara discloses this feature.

Additionally, one of ordinary skill in the art would not look to Shinohara for guidance as to how "...to coat normal substrates as well as also oversized with only one installation". Clearly, "oversized substrates" make no sense in connection with Shinohara.

In *In re Fout*, 675 F.2d 297, 213 USPQ532 (CCPA 1982) the following has been stated:

> If the Examiner rejection according to §103 is based on a combination of a plurality of references, he has to prove that the prior art was the cause for such a combination. Simply the fact that disclosures can be combined does not yet lead to the conclusion that such a combination was obvious, with the exception that the prior art comprises an incitation for such a combination.

In *In re Hedges* (783 F.2d 1038, 228 USPQ 685 (Fed. Circ. 1986) the CAFC has cited the following from an older CCPA decision:

> It is impermissible within the framework of section 103 to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position, to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of which such reference fairly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art.

The Examiner has only cited the word "buffer" of Shinohara without taking into account that the "buffers" of the present invention and of Shinohara have quite a different meaning.

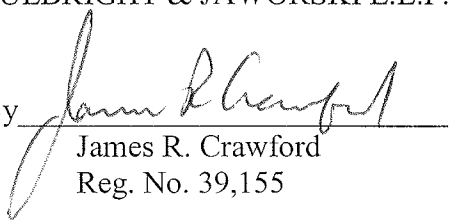
Furthermore, the substrates to be coated by the present invention are "flat architectural glass, metal plates, Si wafers, synthetic material plates and the like" (page 3, second paragraph of the original English translation), and not "endless" tapes. This is not disclosed by the cited references.

In view of the foregoing, allowance is respectfully requested.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any deficiency in the fees filed, asserted to be filed or which should have been filed herewith (or with any paper hereafter filed in this application by this firm) to our Deposit Account No. 50-0624, under Order No. NY-SANZ-254-US. A duplicate copy of this paper is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P.

By 

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